
THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

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CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1927

What was Glade Hill, has troubled the thinkers of this county for many years. It is a ridge on the bottom of Galford's Creek near Dunmore in sight of the State

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TRACTION



ANTHONY

THE WHITE MAN'S FRIEND

By P. of. Milton W. Humphreys
(From The Fayette Tribune)

The object of this paper is to record what is known about an Indian, called "Anthony" by the white people, who was friendly to the colonists during and after the Revolutionary War. His Indian name is not now known nor has tradition preserved the name of his tribe. It may be that during the war he belonged to an organization formed by the colonists to act as interpreter and to supply needful information concerning the Indians. It was in this way that he rendered very useful service, and such organizations existed.

To make this narrative intelligible is necessary to give the geography and briefly describe the topography of the region concerned; and as the facts here been handed down only by tradition, it is necessary also to give some account of those through whom the tradition was transmitted, in order that the reader may intelligently judge of the trustworthiness of the narrative.

The region concerned is situated in Anthony Creek District of Greenbrier County in West Virginia. This district forms the northeastern portion of the county, and the locality of special interest is about twenty miles from Lewisburg by the old road either by way of the White Sulphur or by Frankford.

Anthony creek is a stream that in some regions would be called a river, rises in the northeast corner of the county and flows through a valley in a southwesterly direction between the Allegheny Mountains on the southeast and a range of high hills or mountains on the northwest.

the Indians, about ten or more on the hunt for Anthony, and took him so closely that he was in a large mouthed cave, and watch all night. Anthony was with a double barrelled gun which was given him by an Indian man he had befriended. The men and tomahawk were all the same had at that time. Early in the morning he made a dash for and shot the sentry on watch and fired at the others as he ran. This so frightened them that they did not pursue him at once. At this point there are two mountain a large creek flowing between which was subsequently called Anthony's Creek. As he left the which was in one of the mountains mentioned, he made a dash for water, which was very deep at that point. His pursuers followed shot or two, but missed him. He stayed with his body under the until they quit shooting. and gun in the middle of the creek emerging from the water he the steep and rocky mountain was covered with a thick growth of weeds and vines. After going a distance he cut his foot on a rock, causing the blood to flow. He then turned back till he found a place of concealment. In the time the alarm had been given the settlers collected and followed the Indians a short distance. On their return they found Anthony, tired and hungry, and his feet bleeding profusely. After finding his gun, he went to Samuel Humphreys' home and remained until his foot got well. He was a great grandfather to name the creek "Anthony," in promise of a present. So they named them after him, and Anthony's Creek.

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The region concerned is situated in Anthony's Creek District of Greenbrier County in West Virginia. This district forms the northeastern portion of the county, and the locality of special interest is about twenty miles from Lewisburg by the old road either by way of the White Sulphur or by Frankford.

Anthony's creek is a stream that in some regions would be called a river, rises in the northeast corner of the county and flows through a valley in a southwesterly direction between the Allegheny Mountains on the southeast and a range of high hills or mountains on the northwest. Seven or eight miles before it reaches the Greenbrier River the valley terminates and the stream turning to the right, passes through a gap known locally as "the Narrows," and turning to the left and flows into the river through mountains and hills. At its exit from the gap it receives Little Creek from the north. The mountain between Little Creek and the main stream, often locally known as the "Big Hill" though its name is "Gregg's Ridge," consists of a blue limestone covered with a rich soil and to a great extent still is, densely wooded. There are several caverns in it, one of which is in the end of the gap and is known as "Anthony's Cave." Some six or seven miles up stream from this cave the creek receives two tributaries at the same point near Naola, one called Meadow Creek, from the east, and one from the north called North Fork.

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As the stream today is opposite the cave, it is probable that in the writer's time the deep "hole" that now flows the cave began far above the water of a large spring supplies the White Sulphur Springs what is known as "Anthony's water" flows into the creek.

Cave W. Humphreys in 1922 as follows:

"This letter will be made by my recollections of Anthony, 'the white man's cave'."

1. "Anthony's Cave" is known by that name by credit because he escaped from the hands of his people through the use of that cave, the story which I shall relate later letter.

2. "Anthony was last seen on a log in a field on the



Simply adding Linseed
Oil Semi-Paste Paint,
Saves you Money.

without repainting
more surface

Worth

The Latest
Signs

should be glad

NITE WORKS



Leah Valley, Canada

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The tradition of the facts to be narrated came down through descendants of Samuel Humphreys, who was born April 15, 1741, in Londonderry, Ireland, and died July 22, 1821, on Anthonys Creek. He migrated to this country before the Revolutionary War, and married Grizzilla Donaldson through whom he became the father of several children of whom only the eldest, William, and the second, Robert, are mentioned in this connection.

Robert, the second son of Samuel Humphreys married Jane Wylie and reared a large family. His second son Andrew Cayet, was born March 13, 1810, married Mary McQuain Heffer, who bore him eight sons and four daughters, all of whom except one daughter (fatally buried in her ninth year) grew up and reared large families. The eldest was Caroline Jane, born December 13, 1833, and the second was Samuel Alexander, born January 1, 1840, and lived till

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Robert, the second son of Samuel Humphreys married Jens Wylie and reared a large family. His second son Andrew Cayet, was born March 13, 1810, married Mary McQuain Steiner, who bore him eight sons and four daughters, all of whom except one daughter (fatally buried in her ninth year) grew up and reared large families. The eldest was Carolloe Jane, born December 13, 1833, and the second was Samuel Alexander, born January 1, 1836, and lived till October 3, 1926. The writer of this narrative, the seventh member of the family, was born September 15, 1844, and remembers his grandfather, Robert Humphreys.

From an examination of the above data it will be seen that there was ample opportunity for the transmission of interesting facts from Samuel Humphreys, the immigrant, to the members of the family of Dr. Andrew C. Humphreys and other descendants. Among the latter is Rev Cayet Wylie Humphreys, D. D., now living at Bagdad, Florida, who is a son of Robert Wylie Humphreys, a younger brother of Dr. A. C. Humphreys, and is a little older than the writer. Also the mother of Dr. A. C. Humphreys, who was a mature woman when Samuel Humphreys died in 1821 lived with her in the

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Anthony's Cave." The white men's cave is known by that name by the people because he escaped death from the hands of his people through the use of that cave, the story of which I shall relate later in detail.

2. "Anthony was last seen on a log in a field on the north side of Jake Dysart (or Dyer) (in the angle between North and the main creek below thefluence). He was recognized by not visit any white family. He was absorbed in his own thoughts from visiting the changed scene of his early life and adventures.

3 "On several occasions he had the white people of importance and enabled them to escape and assemble their strength.

4 "The white people of the north owe their existence to the friendly intervention of Anthony.

4 "His people ultimately out that it was through him the white people were warned, and he tried to kill him. Anthony fled from the vicinity of his white friends. A bunch of savages followed him. He knew his haunts, went there to use a hunter's expression 'to him' somewhere about a mile from the Dysart home. They pursued him by his tracks practically every day from point to point in the direction of 'the cave,' into which he entered. His pursuers came just before dark, ascertained that he was in there, built a fire and besieged. He concealed from them. He was watching them. They laid their accoutrements, his their wrapped themselves up in blankets, became careless and fell asleep. One, however, was to keep watch. Anthony, seeing that they had become careless in throwing aside their watches the sentinel until he saw his chance, quietly moved to the mouth of the cave and then descended and down the steep hill to the creek, which at that point was deep, plunged into it and swam. In running down the creek he cut his foot on a sharp rock



the father of several children of whom only the eldest, WILLIAM, and the youngest, ROBERT, have reached the present day.

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In lieu of a compilation of the details that have come down, the written accounts furnished by Samuel A. Humphreys four years before his death, and by Rev Cayet W. Humphreys, will be copied here verbatim. These two resided with their fathers on farms adjacent to (really parts of) their grandfather and great grandfather.

Samuel A. Humphreys wrote as follows:

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4. "His people ultimately found out that it was through him that the white people were warned, and planned to kill him. Anthony fled to the vicinity of his white friends. A bunch of savages followed him. They knew his haunts, went there and, to use a hunter's expression 'jumped him' somewhere about a mile from the Dysard home. They pursued him by his tracks practically a whole day from point to point in the general direction of 'the cave,' into which he entered. His pursuers arrived just before dark, ascertained that he was in there, built a fire and began siege. He concealed from their sight was watching them. They laid aside their accoutrements, lit their pipes, wrapped themselves up in the blankets, became careless and dozed. One, however, was to keep watch. Anthony, seeing that they had become careless in throwing aside their guns, watched the sentinel until he saw his chance, quietly moved to the mouth of the cave and then dashed out and down the steep hill to the creek, which at that point was deep, plunged into it and swam across. In running down the hill he put his foot on a sharp rock, and it bled freely. This saved his life. The savages, suddenly roused from sleep, in a dazed condition, were slow to take in the situation, but when they did, they seized their guns and fired at him as he crossed. He swam low and they all missed. Upon finding so much blood in the trail, they believed that he was fatally wounded, and ceased to follow him."

As this last statement is based solely on conjecture, the discrepancies are no greater than could be expected between accounts written by members of different families. Moreover, both accounts are necessarily based on Anthony's own statements which were very liable to become distorted. The tradition that the

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For Sale
...Tuxedo Scratch
...Tuxedo Developer
...Tuxedo Fowltry
...Fattener
...and others

rd and Animal Refuge
...hunting or shooting on my
...and on Stony Creek. This land
...erved as a bird and animal
...perpetually

Norman R. Price

Winter Apples
...a lot of sprayed, handpicked
...apples for sale
...Fred Gehauf
...nton, W. Va.

NOTICE
...y's Studio will be closed from
...ber 31st to November 10th.

SALE—Two good stock cows,
...years old; be fresh in spring
...Hards Apples to K. W. Brock.
...W. Va.

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Samuel A. Humphreys wrote as follows:

"I only know of one instance of Anthony's friendship, at which time he was considered a spy and an enemy to his tribe. At that time he notified our great grandfather, Samuel Humphreys, that he was in danger of being visited by savages, as they believed he was harboring him (Anthony). Grandfather, his wife, two small children, and a bondman, fled that night to a fort 42 miles away. His wife carried the two babies, one two years old, and one ten months old, the entire distance. The two men carried an axe, two rifles, cooking utensils, blankets, and a good supply of food. After arriving at the fort they met a few more families who had been warned of danger, and had left their homes on account of threats that had been made by hostile Indians. In about two weeks' time the Humphreys family received word from Anthony that they could return home in safety, as there were

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Norman R. Price

Winter Apples

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Fred Gehauf

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NOTICE

Studio will be closed from
1st to November 10th,

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time the Humphreys family received
word from Anthony that they could
return home in safety, as there were
no more Indians in that neighbor-
hood. This all happened soon after
the Revolutionary War had ended
and peace had been declared. It
was late in the fall.

"Early the next summer the hos-

when they did, they seized him
and fired at him as he cross-
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from its mouth.

The tradition is that the
Indians found Anthony on
Mountain," the range lying
the North Fork and the
above the confluence, and
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Creek, his object evidently
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may have counted on success

ANTHONY

MAN'S FRIEND

W. Humphreys
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the Indians, about ten or more, were on the hunt for Anthony, and pursued him so closely that he took refuge in a large mouthed cave, and kept watch all night. Anthony was armed with a double barrelled shot gun, which was given him by an Englishman he had befriended. His gun and tomahawk were all the arms he had at that time. Early the next morning he made a dash for liberty, and shot the sentry on watch and fired at the others as he came out. This so frightened them that they did not pursue him at once. At this point there are two mountains with a large creek flowing between them, which was subsequently called Anthonys Creek. As he left the cave, which was in one of the mountains mentioned, he made a dash into the water, which was very deep at that point. His pursuers followed, fired a shot or two, but missed him. He stayed with his body under the water until they quit shooting, and left his gun in the middle of the creek. After emerging from the water he fled up the steep and rocky mountain, which was covered with a thick growth of weeds and vines. After going quite a distance he cut his foot on a sharp rock, causing the blood to flow freely. He then turned back till he found a place of concealment. In the time the alarm had been given and the settlers collected and fired at the Indians a short distance. On their return they found Anthony lying on the ground, tired and hungry, and his foot bleeding profusely. After finding his gun, he went on

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As the stream today is not deep
opposite the cave, it is proper to
state that in the writer's boyhood
the deep "hole" that now begins be-
low the cave began far above it where
the water of a large spring (which
supplies the White Sulphur and fur-
nishes what is known as "Alvon
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Cave: W. Humphreys wrote in
1922 as follows:

"This letter will be made up most-
ly of my recollections concerning
Anthony, 'the white man's friend'.
1. 'Anthony's Cave' - known by the name of 'Anthony's Cave' -

...of his ara-
...threats as to w-
...when he got them,
...returned at once;
...came entirely sobe-
...were returned, he
...people for taking ca-
...specially for rel-
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ern Collegian, 1,
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In Hardesty's
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History of the Vir-
Histories of Pocal
and Monroe count-
purely fictitious ac-
of the name of A-
which account A-
man pursued by In-

"WHO KNOWS WHEN"

One question ti-
tled at anyone co-
automobile indus-
drawn a fitting re-
Warner Sayers, sale
Leyman-Rulck Com-
he received a letter
Detroit, in reply to
and included in a p-
cation. The answer
is self-explanatory.

"Absolute know-
...meant's work

York
York creek is a stream that in
any would be called a river.
the northeast corner of the
flows through a valley in
easterly direction between
heny Mountains on the
and a range of high hills or
on the northwest. Seven
les before it reaches the

River the valley termi-
the stream turning to the
s through a gap known
e Narrows," and turn-
s and flows into the
h mountains and hills.
from the gap it receives
from the north. The
between Little Creek and
am, often locally known
ill" though its name is
ge," consists of a blue
vered with a rich soil
extent still is, densely
re are several caverns
which is in the end of
known as "Anthony's
six or seven miles up
s cave the creek re-
butaries at the same
a, one called Meadow
e east, and one from
North Fork.

n of the facts to be
own through descen-
 Humphreys, who
18, 1741. In London
and died July 22,
ys Creek. He migra-
y before the Revolu-
ed married Grazia
gh whom he became
al children of whom
William, and the
y mentioned in this

ed one of Samuel
and Jesse Wyle and
family this second
was born March
and Mary McQuinn
in eight sons and
of whom eleven

his gun, he went to
phroys' home and remain-
until his foot got well. He requested
great grandfather to name the cave
and the creek "Anthony," with a
promise of a present. So they named
them after him, and Anthony made
them a present of two dressed and
smoked deer-skins."

As the stream today is not deep
opposite the cave, it is proper to
state that in the writer's boyhood
the deep "hole" that now begins be-
low the cave began far above it where
the water of a large spring (which
supplies the White Sulphur and fur-
nishes what is known as "Alvon
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1. "Anthony's Cave" became
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credit because he escaped death at
the hands of his people through the
use of that cave, the story about
which I shall relate later in this
letter.

2. "Anthony was last seen sitting
on a log in a field on the northwest
side of Jake Dysart (or Dysard) place,
(in the angle between North Fork
and the main creek below the con-
fluence). He was recognized but did
not visit any white family. He seem-
ed to be absorbed in his own thoughts
from visiting the changed scenes of
his early life and adventures.

3 "On several occasions he warn-
ed the white people of impending
massacre and enabled them to con-
gregate and assemble their stock and
thus to escape a disastrous fate."
The intervention of Anthony.

4 "The people ultimately found
out that it was through him that the
white people were warned, and plan-
ned to kill him. Anthony fled to the

Geographical Encyclopedia
History of the Virginia
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"Absolute knowledge
But my aunt's washer-
son,

Heard a policeman on
Say to a laborer on the
That he had a letter

Written in the finest
From a Chinese coolie
Who said the negroes
Of a colored man in
Who got it straight
clown,

That a man in the
the news,
From a gang of S
Jews.

About somebody in E
Who heard a man
know,
Of a swell society fe
Whose-mother-in-la
To prove that her a
alder's place.

That she was a
about,
Who knows when
coming out "

—Cincinnati

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4 "His people ultimately found
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vicinity of his white friends. A
bunch of savages followed him. They
knew his haunts, went there and, to
use a hunter's expression 'jumped
him' somewhere about a mile from
the Dysard home. They pursued
him by his tracks practically a whole
day from point to point in the gen-
eral direction of 'the cave,' into which
he entered. His pursuers arrived
just before dark, ascertained that he
was in there, built a fire and began a
siege. He concealed from their sight
was watching them. They laid aside
their accoutrements, lit their pipes,
wrapped themselves up in their
blankets, became careless and dozed.
One, however, was to keep watch.
Anthony, seeing that they had been
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Absolute knowledge I
But my aunt's washer woman
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From a gang of Sou
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To prove that her se
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That she has a son
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—Cincinnati

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Anthony, seeing that they had been
careless in throwing aside their guns,
watched the sentinel until he saw
his chance, quietly moved to the
mouth of the cave and then dashed
out and down the steep hill to the
creek, which at that point was
deep, plunged into it and swam
across. In running down the hill,
he cut his foot on a sharp rock, and
it bled freely. This saved his life.
The savages, suddenly roused from
sleep, in a dazed conditions, were
slow to take in the situation, but
when they did, they seized their guns
and fired at him as he crossed. He
swam low and they all missed. But
upon finding so much blood in his
trail, they believed that he was

Whose mother-in-law
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As this last statement is based
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ed between accounts written by
members of different families. More-
over, both accounts are necessarily
based on Anthony's own statements
which were very liable to become
distorted. The tradition that An-
thony shot the sentinel may be re-
garded as indubitably true.

The question may suggest itself
why Anthony did not retire far into
the cave instead of making a dash
when day approached. The answer
is, he was alone, the semi-circular

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The question may suggest itself why Anthony did not retire far into the cave instead of making a dash when day approached. The answer is very simple; the semi-circular mouth of the cave is large and the cavern contracts till it comes nearly to a point no great distance from the entrance. There is an opening at the point or apex, too small, at least in these days, for an average sized man to crawl through. In the day time the entire cave can be viewed from its mouth.

The tradition is that the hostile Indians found Anthony on "Middle Mountain," the range lying between the North Fork and the main creek above the confluence, and that, in his flight, he crossed over to Little

HILL

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Indians found Anthony on "Middle
Mountain," the range lying between
the North Fork and the main creek
above the confluence, and that, in
his flight, he crossed over to Little
Creek and pursued a zig zag course
between this stream and Anthony's
Creek, his object evidently being to
let the settlers see what was occurring.
He may even have planned the time
at which he was to enter the cavern,
and probably he did not know how
limited the space in it was, or he
may have counted on succour reach-

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One fact about Anthony perhaps ought to be omitted, but as it is never possible to know that a narrative of a historical fact is useless, it has been decided to record the fact mentioned.

Anthony was ordinarily sober, that is, he did not regularly drink; but it was his custom to come occasionally with a jug of whiskey to Samuel Humphreys' and have a spree until the whiskey was exhausted. Before becoming intoxicated he would give up all his arms and charge the people of the house on no account to let him have these arms again until after his spree; he became perfectly sober. When he reached a certain stage of intoxication he would fiercely demand the return of his arms, uttering terrible threats as to what he would do when he got them, unless they were returned at once; but when he became entirely sober and his arms were returned, he would thank the people for taking care of his arms and especially for refusing to yield to his drunken demand for their immediate return.

The older people often expressed surprise that they had never been able to find any mention of Anthony in historical works. The writer has never seen any printed mention of him except in some verses, composed by himself (the writer) and printed in a college yearbook.

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that he
hed cave, and
Anthony was armed
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him by an English-
friend. His gun
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a dash for liberty,
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ery deep at that
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"WHO KNOWS WHEN NEW

FORD IS COMING OUT"

Times

IA: NOEMBER 3 1927

\$1.00 A

Dickens Couldn't

See Into the Future

Dickens visited the United States in 1842. Of Pennsylvania he wrote: "We have passed, both in Philadelphia and elsewhere, a great number of new settlements and dense tenement houses. Their utterly forlorn and miserable appearance baffled

STOP! LOOK!

Big Red

Atwater Kent Dealers have
that on account of tremen-